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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
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| 09/855,445 | 05/15/2001 | Joseph Paul-Emile Pierre Cote | 13768.35.25.1.1 | 1736 |

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EXAMINER

DINH, DUNG C

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2153

DATE MAILED: 04/03/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/855,445

Applicant(s)

PIERRE COTE ET AL.

Examiner

Dung Dinh

Art Unit

2153

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 January 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's response filed 1/06/06 argued that Daly does not teach providing a single request and return of a single reply that includes compiled information about the pluralities of different services requested. The arguments have been fully considered but they are moot in view of new ground of rejection below.

Claim 38 was newly added. Claims 1-38 are now pending for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-10, 18-19, 22-33, 37-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Daly et al. US patent 5,748,896 and further in view of Rogers et al. US patent 5,701,451.

In considering independent claims 1 and 31, Daly discloses a method of monitoring the performance of a server system that is to be monitored (col. 3, line 64-col. 4, line 3), the method comprising:

at a server system (service object) that is to poll, generating a single query requesting ("ascertains from") a compilation of information about the performance of a plurality of services offered by the monitored server system ("instantiations of the service entity") [col. 15, lines 65-67]; transmitting the single query from the polling server system to the monitored server system [col. 15, lines 65-67]; and

at the polling server system, receiving the compilation of information about the performance of the plurality of services offered by the monitored server system [fig. 8, step 806, col. 16, lines 61-65].

Daly does not specifically disclose receiving one reply that includes the compilation of information without receiving the information in a piecemeal fashion. In similar art of information retrieval, Rogers teaches a method for submitting a single request to a server and receiving a single reply containing compiled information (col.4 lines 34-37, 65-68, col.7 lines 33-47). Rogers teaches using a single request to obtain compiled information reply is advantageous because it reduces needless user

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intervention and facilitate remote information retrieval over the internet (col.4 lines 48-50). Hence, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Rogers with Daly to provide a single request and a single compiled reply because it would have enabled a user to efficiently obtain information over the Internet (Rogers col.4 lines 30-50).

In considering claim 2, Daley discloses:

at the polling server system (service object), receiving from a client system (server management component), a request for at least some of the information contained in the compilation [fig. 7, step 704, col. 15, lines 43-51]; and

transmitting the at least some of the information contained in the compilation from the polling server system to the client system in response to the request [fig. 7, step 708, col. 16, lines 18-20].

Daly does not explicitly teach a polling server system separate from a client system. Nonetheless, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious variation to separate the polling server (server object) from the client (server manager component). The client requesting information from the polling server, and the polling server generating a single query to the monitored server for the compilation information is functionally

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equivalent to a client comprising a polling server directly querying the monitored server for the compilation information. That is, implementing the polling server on the client as taught by Daly or having a separate polling server from the client to query a monitored server is one and the same function. See *In re Dulberg*, 289 F.2d 522, 523, 129 USPQ 348, 349 (CCPA 1961)

In considering claim 3, Daley discloses:

automatically transmitting at least some of the information contained in the compilation from the polling server system to a client system [fig. 7, step 708, col. 16, lines 18-20, col. 19, lines 1-10].

In considering claim 4, Daley discloses:

the compilation comprises a status of network services of the monitored server system [fig. 5A, #108, "Status" column, col. 6, line 57 - col. 7, line 16].

In considering claim 5, Daley discloses:

the network services comprise a directory service [fig. 5B-1, col. 17, lines 25-30].

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In considering claim 6, Daley discloses: the network services comprise a message store service ("mailbox") [col. 6, line 66 - col. 7, line 5, col. 11, lines 11-22].

In considering claim 7, Daley discloses:
the network services comprise a message transfer agent [col. 6, line 66 - col. 7, line 5, col. 16, lines 37-34].

In considering claim 8, Daley discloses:
the network services comprise a facsimile communications service ("other network services") [col. 13, lines 29-36].

In considering claim 9, Daley discloses:
the network services comprise an Internet communications service [col. 1, lines 10-29].

In considering claim 10, Daley discloses:
the network services comprise a messaging service (E-Mail Service) [col. 6, line 66 - col. 7, line 5].

In considering claim 18, Daly discloses:
at the polling server system, installing polling software capable of performing the step of transmitting the single query

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from the polling server system to the monitored server system
[col. 16, lines 44-55, col. 6, lines 46-56]; and

at the monitored server system, installing attendant software
("agent") capable of generating the compilation of information
about the performance of the plurality of services offered by the
monitored server system [col. 16, lines 27-34, 66-67].

In considering claim 19, Daly discloses:

the attendant software (agent) monitoring a time indicator
(fig. 4, #60, clock) at the monitored server system [col. 5, lines
27-43, col. 16, lines 66-67]; and

the attendant software including a time indication ("run-time
activity") based at the monitored server system with the
compilation [col. 12, lines 27-41, col. 17, lines 31-40].

30.

In considering claim 22, Daly discloses:

at the monitored server system, generating the compilation of
information about the performance of the plurality of services,
offered by the monitored server system [col. 16, lines 56-65].

In considering claims 23 and 32, Daly discloses:

at the polling server system, using the compilation to update at least one server system list [fig. 8, step 806, col. 16, lines 56-65].

In considering claim 24, while Daly discloses a server system list, Daley does not explicitly disclose a normal server list and a critical server list. Nonetheless, one of ordinary skill in the art would realize that Daly's list (see fig. 5A, #110) serves the same purpose as a normal list and critical list, in that it distinctly categorizes the status of each server ("running"/normal or "not running"/critical) based on the polling results [col. 10, lines 8-10].

In considering claims 25 & 27, Daly discloses a server system list. It is inherent that based on the polling results, the status of the monitored server system will be updated ("running", or "not running"). As set forth above in reference to claim 24, this distinction serves the same purpose as having a normal and critical list, whereby the status of the server system would govern to which list the monitored server system belongs. As such, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the monitored server system will transfer from the normal list to the critical list once a deficiency is discovered (not running). In the same manner, the monitored server system will transfer from

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the critical list to the normal list once no deficiencies are present.

In considering claims 26 & 28, Daly implicitly discloses:

transferring the monitored server system from a normal server system list to a critical server system list (or from a critical server list to a normal server list) is caused by a polling software settings set in the polling server system by a system administrator ["--the network administrator may also initiate administration actions regarding the network service instantiations listed in the list 110--", col. 7, lines 735].

In considering claim 29, Daly discloses:

the polling software providing to the system administrator information about server system contained on the critical server system list more frequently than for the normal server system list ["... depending on which network service is selected, server manager component 104 may then invoke, if possible, an appropriate component to handle the actual administration ...", col. 7, lines 7-35].

In considering independent claims 30 & 33, Daley discloses a method comprising:

at a server system that is to be monitored ("network servers"), receiving a single query from a server system that is to poll ("server object"), wherein the signal query requests a compilation of information about the performance of a plurality of services offered by the monitored server system ("instantiations of the service entity') [col. 15, lines 65-67];

at the monitored server system, generating the compilation of information about the performance of the plurality of services offered by the monitored server system [fig. 8, step 806, col. 16, lines 61-65]; and

transmitting the compilation from the monitored server system to the polling server system [fig. 8, step 808, col. 17, lines 8-10].

Daly does not specifically disclose receiving one reply that includes the compilation of information without receiving the information in a piecemeal fashion. In similar art of information retrieval, Rogers teaches a method for submitting a single request to a server and receiving a single reply containing compiled information (col.4 lines 34-37, 65-68, col.7 lines 33-47). Rogers teaches the server determines a plurality of services that information is requested (col.7 lines 33-42). Rogers teaches using a single request to obtain compiled information reply is advantageous because it reduces needless user intervention (col.4

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lines 48-50). Hence, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Rogers with Daly to provide a single request and a single compiled reply because it would have enabled a user to efficiently obtain information over the Internet (Rogers col.4 lines 30-50).

In considering independent claim 37, it is rejected under similar rationale as for claims 1 & 27-29 above.

In considering claim 38, Daly discloses the different services are determined based on a pre-selected group of different services set by an administrator (fig.5A #102, col.8 lines 30-54).

Claims 11-17, 34-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Daly and Rogers as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Quan (US 5,230,051).

In considering claims 11 & 34, while Daly discloses messaging service and reporting a compilation to the polling server, Daly does not explicitly disclose automatically attempting to establish a working connection to the mailbox of the messaging service, or reporting the result of such an attempt. Nonetheless, in analogous art, Quan also teaches a method of monitoring the performance of a

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messaging service system (col. 3, lines 43-58). Quan further discloses:

at the monitored server system, automatically attempting to establish a working connection to a mailbox in the messaging service ("connect subroutine") [fig. 3, step 302, col. 10, lines 6-48];

at the monitored server system, determining whether the working connection is established [fig. 3, step 302, col. 10, lines 6-48].

Given the teachings of Quan, at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system/method disclosed by Daly to include a the step if automatically attempting to establish a connection to a mailbox and including the result on this attempt in the compilation generated in Daly's system. The motivation as suggested by Quan would be to keep track and log information related to the delivery and status of messages and in any event generate error notifications [col. 3, lines 43-58].

In considering claims 12 & 35, Quan discloses:

depending on the result of the step of determining, automatically attempting to determine whether a message is available at the mailbox [col. 10, lines 48-62]. For the reasons set forth above in reference to claim 11, at the time of the

invention, it would have been obvious to also including the result of determining if whether a message is available in the mailbox in the compilation.

In considering claims 13 & 36, Quan discloses:

depending on the result of the step of automatically attempting to determine whether a message is available at the mailbox, attempting to read the message [fig. 5, step 508, col. 11, line 57 - col. 12, lines 18]. For the reasons set forth above in reference to claim 11, at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to also report the result of attempting to read the message in the compilation.

In considering claim 14, Quan does not explicitly disclose that establishing a connection to a messaging service depends on the acceptance of a security code. Nonetheless, Examiner takes official notice that accepting security code while trying to establish a connection to a mailbox of a message service was well known in the art at the time of the invention. A very common feature of most mail systems is to prompt for a user name and password (security code).

In considering claim 15, Quan discloses:

automatically attempting to establish a working connection is driven by a detection of a failure in the messaging service [col. 14, lines 37-55].

In considering claim 16, Quan discloses:
exercising a software service used in the establishment of a
user's working connection [col. 10, lines 6-48].

In considering claim 17, Quan discloses:
the software service comprises a buffer service [col. 4,
lines 10-21].

Claims 20 & 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being
unpatentable over Daly and Rogers as applied to claim 1 above, and
further in view of Auty et al. (US 5,809,161).

In considering claim 20, Daly does not explicitly disclose a
master time indicator at a polling server. Nonetheless, in related
art of polling remote servers to acquire compilation of
information ("images, including their associated data") [col. 28,
lines 5054], Auty discloses:

the polling software monitoring a master time indicator at
the polling server system to determine a master time indication
[col. 32, lines 27-37]; and

comparing the time indication in the compilation
("information received from the sites") with the master time
indication of the polling server system [col. 32, lines 27-37].

Given the teachings of Auty, at the time of the invention, it
would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

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modify the system/method disclosed by Daly to compare the time indication in the compilation with that of the master time of the polling server. The motivation as suggested by Auty would be to synchronize the time indicators of the polling server and the monitored server to account for network propagation delays and link congestion [col. 32, lines 27-37].

In considering claim 21, Auty discloses:

if the difference between the time indication in the compilation and the master time indication exceeds a maximum permissible difference, the polling software at the polling server system causing the time indicator at the monitored server system to be updated to more accurately match the master time indication at the polling server system [col. 32, lines 27-37].

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this

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action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

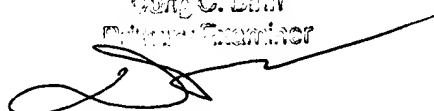
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dung Dinh whose telephone number is (571) 272-3943. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 7:00 AM - 3:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenton Burgess can be reached at (571) 272-3949.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Dung C. Dinh
Patent Examiner



Dung Dinh